(b) *Mysore District*—
(1) Periyapatna,
(2) Kabbahalli, Gundlupet Taluk,
(3) Kaulande, Nanjangud Taluk.

(c) *Tumkur District*—
(1) Hoskote, Pavagada Taluk,
(2) Hagalvadi, Gubbi Taluk.

(d) *Mandya District*—
(1) Bellur, Nagamangala Taluk,
(2) Koppa, Maddur Taluk,
(3) Kikkeri, Krishnarajpet Taluk.

(e) *Chitaldrug District*—
(1) Malebennur, Harihar Taluk,
(2) Bharamasagara, Chitaldrug Taluk.

(f) *Kadur District*—
(1) Ajjampur, Tarikere Taluk,
(2) Balehonnur, Chikmagalur Taluk.

(g) *Shimoga District*—
(1) Bhadravati, Shimoga Taluk,
(2) Santhebennur, Channagiri Taluk,
(3) Anavatti, Sorab Taluk.

(h) *Hassan District*—
(1) Hiresave, Hassan Taluk,
(2) Sravanabelagola, Channarayapatna Taluk,

(i) *Kolar District*—
(1) Vemagal, Kolar Taluk.

Places where Veterinary Institutions are to be opened during the following four years will be selected during the preceding year after ascertaining the needs for such an institution and the willingness of the local bodies and the public for donating necessary buildings and providing other facilities.

3. *Staff and Facilities.*—As regards staff for these institutions to be located in the hoblis mentioned above, it is suggested that a stock-man assisted by a compounder, a dresser and a peon will be quite adequate. It is proposed to train our stock-men in the State, for which the opening of a stock-man's training school is under consideration of the Government. The dresser and a peon are to be employed locally. The stock-man will be under the immediate control of the Veterinary Inspector in charge of the taluk dispensary.

As regards other facilities, it is presumed that the necessary building will be provided by the local bodies either donated or constructed. For this purpose it is not necessary to have in the hoblis the same type design as prescribed for the taluk headquarters, the construction of which is expected to cost Rs. 10,000 according to present rates. A smaller and simpler building at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 would serve the purpose, for which another type design will have to be drawn up. The facilities to be provided for opening of a Veterinary Dispensary as well as for its maintenance will have to be contributed by the District Board and the local Municipal Council or the Village Panchayet. The initial cost for opening a Hobli Dispensary may be fixed at Rs. 750 and the annual recurring maintenance charges at Rs. 500, as against Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600, respectively, required in connection with a Taluk Dispensary. But the quotas from the respective District Boards and the local Municipal Council or the Village Panchayet will be in the same proportion as for Taluk Dispensaries. These bodies will have to pay, therefore, their quotas of Rs. 750 towards initial cost and Rs. 75 towards annual maintenance charges in the proportion of 2 : 1 respectively, *i.e.*, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 towards initial cost and Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 towards annual maintenance charges, respectively, the balance of Rs. 225 towards annual maintenance charges being met by Government. As already mentioned, the building either donated or constructed by them has also got to be provided for the purpose.

4. *Financial Implications.*—At present, it is costing the Government Rs. 2,326 to run one Dispensary for a year as per details given hereunder :—

1. Establishment—	*Average cost per month*	*Cost per year*
(a) One Veterinary Inspector on Rs. 50—5/2—90.	71½	856
(b) One Salustry ...	20	240
(c) One Compounder ...	15	160
(d) One Peon ...	10	120
Charge allowance to Veterinary Inspector.	10	120
Total ...		1,516
2. Travelling allowance ...		... 300
3. Contingencies ...		... 60
4. Maintenance charges ...		... 450
Grand Total		... 2,326

On the other hand the dispensaries to be opened in future in the hoblis are expected to cost Rs. 1,581 each for a year towards maintenance as per details given below :—

1. Establisement—	*Average cost per month*	*Cost per year*
(a) One stockman in grade 30—½/2—45.	39	468
(b) Charge allowance to above at Rs. 5 per month.	5	60
(c) One compounder on Rs. 15–1–20.	18½	220
(d) One Dresser on Rs. 10—1—15...	13½	159
(e) One Peon on Rs. 10—1—15 ...	13½	159
Total ...		1,066
2. Travelling allowance ...		... 240
3. Contingencies ...		... 50
4. Maintenance charges towards three-fourths contribution.		... 225
Grand Total		... 1,581

By this arrangement therefore savings of about Rs. 750 a year is effected on each of the newly proposed dispensaries. For opening 21 dispensaries of this kind, it would involve an expenditure of Rs. 33,201 a year. The details of financial implications for opening of 105 dispensaries at the rate of 21 dispensaries a year is given in the statement below for five years :—

Items	1st year 1945-46	2nd year 1946-47	3rd year 1947-48	4th year 1948-49	5th year 1949-50
1. Capital Expenditure—					
(a) Buildings ...	To be provided by the local bodies either donated or constructed.				
(b) Initial charges ...	To be borne by the District Boards and Local Municipal Council or Village Panchayets at Rs. 750 per dispensary in the proportion of 2 : 1 (Rs. 500 : 250).				
Establishment ...	22,366	44,772	67,158	80,544	1,11,950
Contingencies ...	2,850	2,100	3,150	4,230	5,250
Travelling allowance ...	5,040	10,080	15,120	20,160	25,200
Maintenance charges being 75 per cent contribution by the Government.	4,725	9,450	14,175	18,900	23,625
Total ...	33,201	36,402	99,305	1,32,004	1,66,005

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Report on the working of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1944-45.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. B. 86—45-46, dated 19th November 1945, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, forwarding the report on the working of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1944-45.

ORDER No. D. 5811-80—I. & C. 243-45-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1946.

Recorded.

2. *Large Industrial Establishments.*—There were 313 (330) large Industrial Establishments working in the State during the year under report, employing on an average 81,154 (86,202) persons. Of these establishments, 283 (299) were perennial and the remaining 30 (31) were seasonal.

The number of cotton mills working in the State remained the same as in the last year, *viz.*, nine. Of these, four were engaged in producing cotton yarn and piece-goods, three in the production of cotton yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. There were five woollen mills working in the State with 9,002 (9,415) spindles and 165 (167) looms and the total quantity of goods produced amounted to lbs. 98,97,483 (lbs. 10,296,301) valued at Rs. 88,48,504 (Rs. 20,76,162).

3. *Financial and other Assistance to Industries.*—The department continued to render assistance in various ways for the starting and development of large and small scale industries. In addition to the grant of loans under the industrial loan rules, a sum of Rs. 26,000 was sanctioned during the year under review for rendering financial assistance to educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own. Technical assistance by way of erection and repairs of industrial plant and machinery belonging to private industrial concerns was also continued, as also the supply of rectified spirit, either duty free or at concession rates.

4. *Industrial Concerns worked by the Department*—(*a*) *The Government Central Industrial Workshop.*—As in previous years, the Central Industrial Workshop was engaged in catering for the needs of the several departments, the Government aided industrial concerns and private parties in respect of all kinds of repairs, manufacture and supply of simple machinery and agricultural implements. During the period under report, the production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,66,282 (1,82,000) and Rs. 1,70,000 respectively.

(*b*) *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—The Institute imparted training, as in previous years, in high class fine arts modelling, metal work, inlay work, ivory, sandalwood carving, etc. There were 165 (262) students under training and of these, 148 (122) received scholarships of the total value of Rs. 8,278 (8,248). The value of the articles produced amounted to Rs. 56,714 (Rs. 1,13,911) and the sales amounted to Rs. 82,962 (Rs. 1,71,720). The fall in production and sales was due to the difficulty of getting raw materials, dearth of skilled labour and want of transport facilities.

(*c*) *The District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.*—The total production and sales amounted to Rs. 4,639 (2,602) and Rs. 4,477 respectively.

(*d*) *The Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.*—The value of stocks handled during the year under report was Rs. 79,098 (Rs. 1,94,037). Even with the inadequate supplies of stock, the sales amounted to Rs. 1,37,621 (Rs. 1,25,017).

5. *Rural and Cottage Industries.*—The department continued to pay special attention to intensify the work of the existing centres and the opening of new centres. Nineteen new centres were started during the year, bringing the total number of centres to 45 at the end of the year. A brief account of work done in some of the important centres is given below :—

(*a*) *Hand-paper Making Centres.*—Work was continued in the existing centres at Hossur and Badanaval and two centres—one at Bangalore and the other at Hassan—started work during the year. The output and sales of all the centres amounted to Rs. 5,358 (Rs. 3,243) and Rs. 4,036 (Rs. 2,536), respectively.

(*b*) *Leather-stitching and Button-making Centres at Doddasiddavvanahalli.*—Articles of the value of Rs. 3,900 and Rs. 340 were produced in the leather-stitching and the button-making sections, respectively, and the sales of both the sections amounted to Rs. 1,300.

(*c*) *Pottery and Smithy Centres.*—Work was continued at the pottery centres at Closepet, Dodballapur and Chikmagalur and the smithy centres at Closepet and Kunigal. The production and sales in the Pottery Centre at Closepet amounted to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 968, respectively, while the smithy centre in the same place produced articles worth Rs. 11,130 and sold articles of the value of Rs. 7,960.

(*d*) *Mat Weaving.*—The mat weaving centres at Badanaval and Hiriyur continued to work and the centres at Dodballapur Town and at the Dodballapur Rural Welfare Centre re-started work in the year. New centres were started in certain other places, *viz.*, Belagodu, Giddobanahalli, the Labour Colony in Bangalore, Mahila Samajas at Chikmagalur and Hassan, the Labour Colony in Kolar Gold Fields, the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, and at Nagamangala, etc.

(*e*) *Brass Work at Nagamangala.*—The centre continued to manufacture furniture fittings, door handles, etc. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 630 and Rs. 2,350 (including old stock), respectively.

(*f*) *Other Cottage Industries.*—The Carpentry Centre at Ankanahalli, the volegari work at Chennapatna, the rattan work in the Industrial Schools at Shimoga and Hassan and the coir industry at Adivala, Malgal and Arsikere were continued during the year.

(*g*) *Tile-making.*—Two tile-making centres—one at Bellur and the other at Bagepalli—were sanctioned during the year and necessary action is being taken to start them early.

6. *Proposals for the development of Cottage Industries.*—With a view to organising rural and cottage industries on a large scale and also co-ordinating the work of the cottage industries with the activities of the rural development drive, proposals are under consideration for the formation of a suitable organisation. Certain cottage industries, *e.g.*, button-making, basket-making, mat-weaving, etc., are proposed to be started in the Rural Welfare Centre at Anandapuram at a cost of Rs. 21,000. Proposals are under consideration for the development of the coir industry in the State. Government have sanctioned the award of scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem to depressed class students for undergoing training in various cottage industries such as, carpentry, smithy, leather-stitching, etc. Fifty-one candidates are reported to be under training.

7. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of industrial schools under the control of the department remained the same, as in the last year, namely, nine. Besides these, two private industrial schools, the S. L. N. Industrial School, Bangalore, and the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, and 23 home industries classes received grants-in-aid from the department. The total number of students undergoing training during the year was 1,939 (2,006) and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,41,700 (1,49,556), of which Rs. 1,24,808 was spent on Government industrial schools, Rs. 11,400 on home industries classes and Rs. 5,412 on private industrial schools. The Zenana Home Industries Institute, Chennapatna, continued to impart training to gosha women in tailoring, lace and lacquer work. There were 60 students undergoing training in the beginning of the year. In order to enable students to undergo training in industrial subjects in recognised institutions outside the State, scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,200 were continued.

8. *Administration of Special Acts and Control Orders*—(*a*) *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.*—The department sold weights and measures of the value of Rs. 4,901 to the public, 17,542 (17,753) units of weights and measures were tested and a sum of Rs. 1,165 (Rs. 1,198) was realised as testing fees. Prosecution proceedings were instituted in 67 (81) cases and a sum of Rs. 791 was recovered as fine.

(*b*) *The Mysore Patent and Designs Act.*—The number of applications filed for patents was 29 (30). Six of these originated in Mysore, 19 in India and 4 from abroad. The income realised from fees was Rs. 3,324 (Rs. 3,203). All the three applications received for registration of designs originated in Mysore.

(*c*) *The Mysore Factories Act.*—The total number of notified factories stood at 413 (394) at the end of the year; of these, 377 were perennial and 36 seasonal factories. The average daily number of workers employed in all the notified factories stood at 57,600 (53,007). The health of the employees in almost all the factories continued to be generally good throughout the year. There were 1,171 (1,167) recorded accidents; of these, seven were fatal, nine serious and the rest minor accidents. There was only one case of prosecution for non-submission of annual returns and it was withdrawn on the party giving an assurance of timely submission of the return in future.

(*d*) *The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act*—There were 23 (31) ginning factories working at the beginning of the year. The total quantity of cotton pressed during the year was 27,796 (18,456) bales of 400 lbs. each. All the factories were inspected during the year.

(*e*) *The Mysore Maternity Benefit Act.*—The total number of women employed in the several industrial concerns was 6,635 (5,430) and a sum of Rs. 7,458 was paid to 665 women as maternity benefits.

(*f*) *Steam Boiler and Prime Movers Act.*—The total number of boilers at the end of the year was 286 (276), of which 276 were in commission and ten were not working. Two hundred and seventy-six boilers were inspected during the year. There were neither boiler accidents nor prosecutions in the period under review.

9. *Post and Telegraph Offices.*—At the end of the year 1943, there were in all 587 (584) post offices in the State, of which four were head offices, 85 (84) combined offices, 47 (46) sub-offices and 461 (450) branch offices, inclusive of the two new post offices opened during the year. The number of telegraph offices was 85 (84), of which 18 (18) was guaranted telegraph offices and the remaining 67 non-guaranteed ones.

10. *Wireless Licenses.*—The number of radio licenses during the year under report was 4,430 (4,343) and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 49,976 (51,806). Two prosecutions were launched and these were compounded on payment of the surcharge.

The administration of the department continued to be satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

Issues Orders in regard to the Reconstitution of City Food Council, Bangalore.

READ—

Government Order No. S. D. 1798-1815—A. 115-43-1, dated 17th September 1943, constituting the Central, the City and the District Food Councils in the State.

2. Government Order No. S. D. 4019-40—A. 115-43-5, dated the 17th December 1943, increasing the number of members on the Councils referred to in the Government Order read above.

3. Letter No. F. 1869—45-46, dated 15th January 1946, from the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, recommending the reconstitution of the Bangalore City Food Council.

ORDER NO. S. D. 5963-73—A. 37-45-43, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1946.

Government are pleased to direct that the City Food Council, Bangalore, be reconstituted as in the statement annexed.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

ANNEXURE.

THE CITY FOOD COUNCIL, BANGALORE.

CHAIRMAN.

1. The Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.

SECRETARY.

2. The Rationing Officer, Bangalore City.

MEMBERS.

3. The Additional Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore.
4. The President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore City.
5. Mr. S. Ramachandra Sastry, B.A., LL.B., Retired District Judge, Shankarapuram, Bangalore City.
6. Major Y. V. K. Murthy, M.B.B.S., etc., Shankarapuram, Bangalore City.
7. Mrs. A. S. R. Chari, "Tamworth," Lal-Bagh Road, Bangalore City.
8. *Sastravaidyapravina* Dr. S. Subba Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., L.R.C.P.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.) & D.P.H., Retired Senior Surgeon, Bangalore City.
9. Dr. B. M. Madhava Rao, L.M. & S., 7th Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore City.
10. Miss Robinson, Home School, Bangalore City.
11. Mr. P. Siva Shankar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bangalore City.
12. *Rao Bahadur* Captain A. Thangavelu Mudaliar, Bangalore.
13. Mr. S. N. M. Razvi, Bangalore City.
14. Mr. W. H. Hanumanthappa, Bangalore City.
15. Mr. A. N. Rama Rao, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bangalore City.
16. Rev. Pushpanadan, Minister, Shaffeur Memorial Church, East Road, Basavangudi.
17. Mr. Pujadaliya, M. R. A., Gopalapur, Bangalore.
18. Mr. Md. Abdul Salam, 282, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Issues certain instructions with a view to afford relief to the Graduate Officials working in old classes I and II appointments, mitigating the hardship caused to them consequent upon the re-classification of appointments.

READ—

Government Order No. 6-105—C. R. B. 1-34-1, dated 3rd July 1934, issuing Revised Rules of Recruitment to the subordinate services of Government.

2. Government Order No. E. 1204-84—R. & P. S. 26-44-7, dated the 18th September 1945, issuing orders regarding the re-classification of appointments in the subordinate superior services of Government from two to three classes.

3. Letter No. 3211, dated the 10th December 1945, from the Public Service Commissioner, submitting *inter alia* certain proposals for mitigating hardship caused to the officials working in old classes I and II consequent upon the re-classification of appointments.

4. The Resolution of the Standing Advisory Committee for Recruitment passed at its meeting held on 12th December 1945 in the matter.

ORDER NO. E. 4567-619—R. & P. S. 40-45-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1946.

In the Government Order of 3rd July 1934 read above, all appointments in the subordinate superior services of Government were divided in two classes :—Graduates being assigned for class I appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 35 and above and S.S.L.C. holders for class II carrying a pay of less than Rs. 35. This classification which was in force from 1934 was revised in the Government Order of 18th September 1945, as a result of which all appointments are now divided into three classes as follows :—

(*i*) Appointments carrying a minimum of Rs. 50 and above and graded appointments, the minimum pay of which is less than Rs. 50 but the maximum is more than Rs. 70 which are treated as Class I appointments, the minimum qualification prescribed for this class being a degree of the Mysore University or any other recognised University.

(*ii*) Appointments carrying a minimum pay of more than Rs. 25 but less than Rs. 50 and all graded appointments the minimum pay of which is Rs. 25 and the maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs. 70 which are treated as Class II appointments, the minimum qualification prescribed therefor being S.S.L.C.

(*iii*) Appointments carrying a fixed pay of Rs. 25 and below and appointments on a progressive scale, the minimum of which is less than Rs. 25 and the maximum pay less than Rs. 50 which are treated as Class III, the minimum qualification prescribed therefor being a pass in the M. S. examination.

The Public Service Commissioner has brought to the notice of Government among other things that the Government Order, dated 18th September 1945, would work as a hardship to the graduates who were regularly appointed on a lesser pay in old class I appointments according to the Government Order, dated 3rd July 1934, read above and now working in the re-classified class II appointments and has suggested that all graduates who were regularly appointed in the old class might be promoted in the new class I in preference to fresh candidates.

This proposal was considered by the Standing Advisory Committee for Recruitment at its meeting held on 12th December 1945, when the following resolution was passed :—

> "Resolved that graduates in service who are regularly appointed by direct recruitment in old classes I and II might be promoted to vacancies in new class I, in preference to fresh candidates, after classification of the vacancies into special and general, officials belonging to Backward Classes being promoted in special vacancies, general vacancies being filled up by promotion of the seniormost qualified officials working in the lower grades at the time and that while filling up such vacancies in class I appointments in each unit office, 25 per cent may be reserved for direct recruitment of candidates from approved lists and 75 per cent for promotion of graduate officials in lower grades."